



Seeing Through FRBR: ARLIS workshop, 30 July 2015

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Image: “Dr Barbara Tillett shows off her FRBR glasses” by Jen Young, copyright commons, some rights reserved, http://www.flickr.com/photos/muffy_larue/3235132485/

Today is NOT a training session for RDA, but for FRBR (which underpins RDA)

RDA TOOLKIT RESOURCE DESCRIPTION & ACCESS

RDA TOOLS RESOURCES

- RDA

- RDA Table of Contents
- + 0: Introduction
- Section 1: Recording Attributes of Manifestation & Item
 - + 1: General Guidelines on Recording Attributes of Manifestations and Items
 - + 2: Identifying Manifestations and Items
 - + 3: Describing Carriers
 - + 4: Providing Acquisition and Access Information
- Section 2: Recording Attributes of Work & Expression
 - + 5: General Guidelines on Recording Attributes of Works and Expressions
 - + 6: Identifying Works and Expressions
 - + 7: Describing Content
- Section 3: Recording Attributes of Person, Family, & Corporate Body
 - + 8: General Guidelines on Recording Attributes of Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies
 - + 9: Identifying Persons
 - + 10: Identifying Families
 - + 11: Identifying Corporate Bodies
- Section 4: Recording Attributes of Concept, Object, Event & Place
 - 12: General Guidelines on Recording Attributes of Concepts, Objects, Events, and Places
 - 13: Identifying Concepts
 - 14: Identifying Objects

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RDA Quick Search



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Password



GET THE RDA TOOLKIT!

It's

Log

If your institution is not logged into your subscription. If not, enter your subscription details.

Create a User Profile

Next, create a User Profile. To create a User Profile, enter your Profile Name and Password in the login boxes. Solo-users can also create a User Profile.

Browse

On the Tools tab you can browse the RDA Toolkit or use Advanced Search to search RDA Toolkit.

Need

- Click the link in the lower left corner to visit our Quick Start Guide
- Read the RDA Toolkit
- For a full overview of RDA: Resource Description and Access and the RDA Toolkit—finding how to create a User Profile, to browse and search, to use workflows and mappings, and to leverage your existing knowledge of AACR2 and MARC as an entry into RDA cataloging—sign up for a free RDA Toolkit Essentials webinar or watch a video of past webinars.

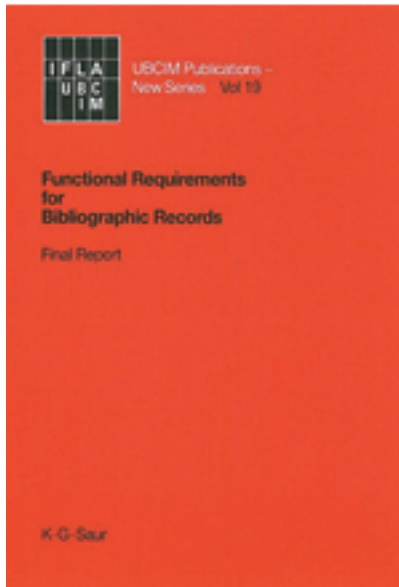
Agenda

1. What is FRBR?
 - Where does it “fit” in our cataloguing toolkit?
2. Basic examples & sources
3. Books in the FRBR model
4. Exhibition catalogues
5. Artists’ Responsibilities
6. ArtWORKS inside and outside the FRBR model
7. What next?





What is FRBR?



IFLA Study Group on the Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records. Final Report.* (IFLA Series on Bibliographic Control 19). Munich: K.G. Saur, 1998.

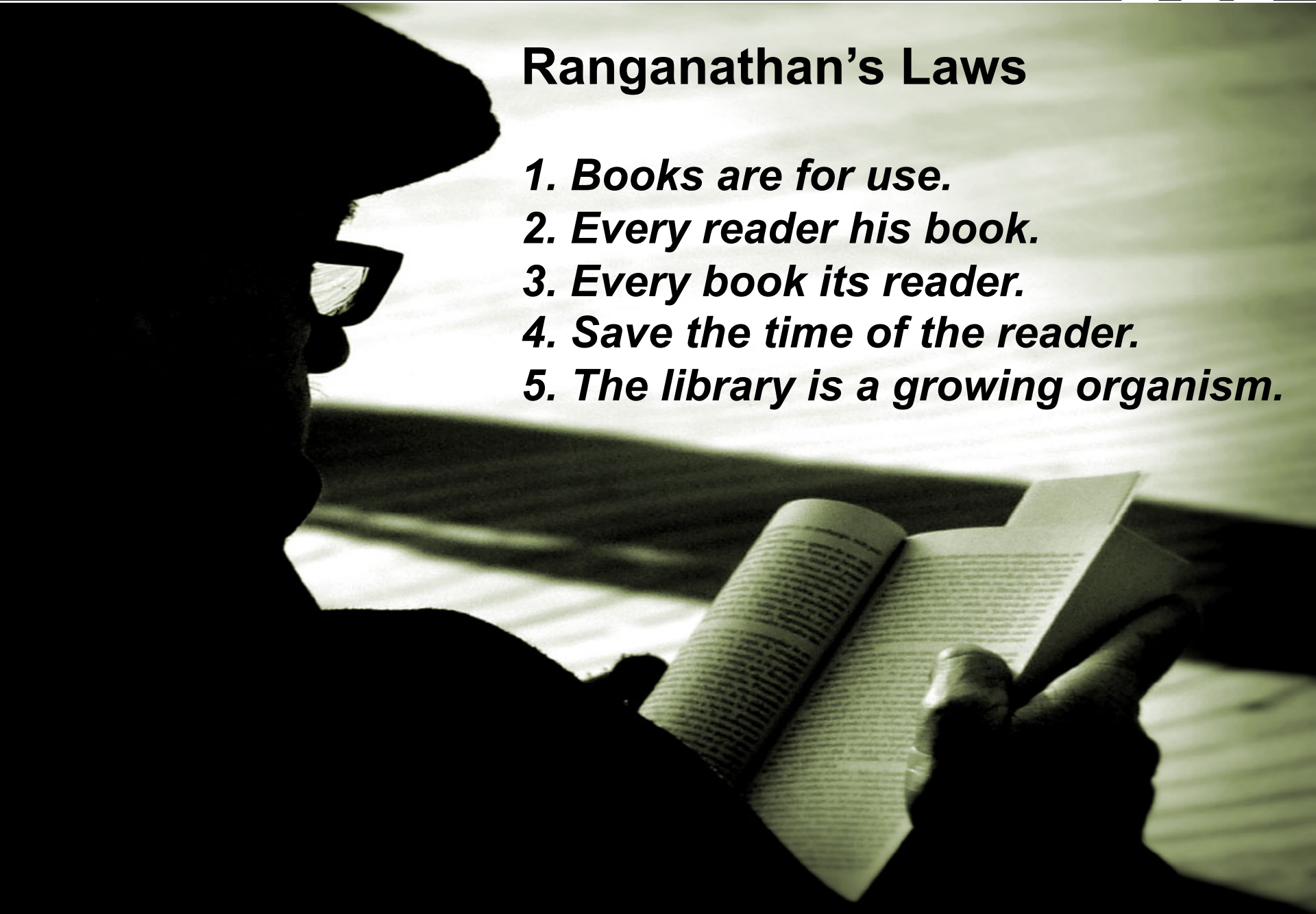
1998 text and current text (with amendments and corrections to date) available as PDF downloads from <http://www.ifla.org/publications/functional-requirements-for-bibliographic-records>

“An end point of almost 175 years of thinking about what catalogs are for and how they should work – *an* end point, not *the* end point.”

- William Denton. FRBR and the history of cataloging. In A.G. Taylor (ed.) *Understanding FRBR: What it is and how it will affect our retrieval tools*. Libraries Unlimited, 2007.

Ranganathan's Laws

- 1. Books are for use.*
- 2. Every reader his book.*
- 3. Every book its reader.*
- 4. Save the time of the reader.*
- 5. The library is a growing organism.*



Objects

1. To enable a person to find a book of which either
 - (A) the author
 - (B) the title
 - (C) the subject is known.
2. To show what the library has
 - (D) by a given author
 - (E) on a given subject
 - (F) in a given kind of literature
3. To assist in the choice of a book
 - (G) as to its edition (bibliographically)
 - (H) as to its character (literary or topical)



C. A. Cutter

BIBLIOGRAPHY D 103 FOU

GASKELL (Philip).

A bibliography of the Foulis Press. pp.420.

8°. London, Hart-Davis, 1964.Soho bibliographies.

162820

Image: <http://cardcat.ucl.ac.uk/cgi-bin/carddisplay.pl?card=802;drawer=65;max=903;ctype=>

Catalogue cards have a “flat” structure. We search under an entry point (e.g. “Gaskell” and find a monolithic record for the book we seek).

Title: A bibliography of the Foulis Press

Author: Philip Gaskell

Subjects: Foulis Press

Publisher: London : Hart-Davis

Creation Date: 1964

Related Titles: Series: Soho bibliographies ; 14.

(UCL internal use only): 000602960

http://ucl-primo.hosted.exlibrisgroup.com/UCL_VU1:UCL_LMS_DS000602960

This electronic record is still fairly flat. If we click on the author name or the subject, the catalogue runs a search on those terms.

A bibliography of the Foulis Press.

Gaskell, Philip, 1926-2001

Screenshots from <http://catalogue.nal.vam.ac.uk>

Publisher: London, R. Hart-Davis, 1964.

Description: 420 p. illus., facsim. 23 cm.

Series: [Soho bibliographies, 14](#)

Bibliography: Bibliographical references included in "Introduction" (p. 11-13)

Names: [Foulis Press – Bibliography.](#)

Here, there is a link in the series field that takes us to an intermediary screen

Search Results

Browsing results matching [Soho bibliographies, 14](#)

		Prev 10 Series
Series	Titles	
1. Sohm Dossier ;	1	
2. Soho bibliographies ;	9	
3. Soho young writers.	1	
4. Soi, Praneet, 1971-	0	
5. Sokrovishcha zodchestva narodov SSSR	1	
6. Sokrovishcha Peterburga.	1	
7. Sokrovishcha russkogo iskusstva.	3	
8. Sokrovishcha russkogo zodchestva	3	
9. Sokrovishcha zodchestva narodov SSSR	3	
10. Sokszorosított grafika története ;	1	

... clicking on the series name in this list takes us to ...

... a list of all the catalogue records in that series.



NATIONAL ART LIBRARY

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Basic Search Simple Keyword Search Advanced Keyword Search Search History

- A bibliography of A. Conan Doyle / by Richard Lancelyn Green and John Michael Gibson ; with a foreword by Graham Greene.** [Show details](#)

Name: Green, Richard Lancelyn, 1953-2004
Publisher: Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1983 (1984 printing).
Date of Publication: 1983

[Add to my list](#)
- A bibliography of Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell Sitwell / Richard Fifoot.** [Show details](#)

Name: Fifoot, Richard. 1925-1992
Publisher: London : Hart-Davis, 1971.
Date of Publication: 1971.

[Add to my list](#)
- A bibliography of Frederick Rolfe, Baron Corvo / Cecil Woolf.** [Show details](#)

Name: Woolf, Cecil
Publisher: London : Rupert Hart-Davis, 1972.
Date of Publication: 1972.

[Add to my list](#)
- A bibliography of Ronald Firbank / by Miriam J. Benkovitz.** [Show details](#)

Name: Benkovitz, Miriam J.
Publisher: Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1982.

... this feature is drawing on the relational database style of the NAL catalogue, using MARC 490 and 830 to create the links ...

[Library of Congress](#) >> [MARC](#) >> [Bibliographic](#) >> [4XX](#) >> [490](#)

490 - Series Statement (R)

MARC 21 Bibliographic - Full

October 2009

First Indicator

Series tracing policy

0 - Series not traced

1 - Series traced

Second Indicator

Undefined

- Undefined

Subfield Codes

\$a - Series statement (R)

\$l - Library of Congress call number (NR)

\$v - Volume/sequential designation (R)

\$x - International Standard Serial Number (R)

\$3 - Materials specified (NR)

\$6 - Linkage (NR)

\$8 - Field link and sequence number (R)

FIELD DEFINITION AND SCOPE

Series statement for a series title.

Field 490 does not serve as a series added entry. When field 490 is used and a series added entry is desired, both the series statement (field 490) and a corresponding series added entry (fields 800-830) are recorded in the bibliographic record.

<http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd490.html>

100 1 \$aGaskell, Phillip, \$d1926-2001
245 12 \$aA bibliography of the Foulis Press /\$cPhilip Gaskell
260 \$aLondon :\$bHart-Davis,\$c1964
300 \$a320 p.\$bill. ;\$c23 cm.
490 1 \$aSoho bibliographies ;\$v14
830 0 \$aSoho bibliographies

In MARC 21, the 830 field is a series uniform title – i.e. a heading that ensures consistent entry for the series each time it occurs. In the case of the NAL catalogue, the intermediate screen shows us the list of series uniform titles, so when we click on it, we are taken to all the catalogue records that have this series uniform title in the 830 field.

[Home](#) » Search results 1–8 of 8 for Author: gaskell ; Title: foulis press 

Title, Date



Sort

25



Show




[Select all](#) [Clear all](#)

Search within
results:

Search

1. ☐

[BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FOULIS PRESS.](#)

 Printed

2. ☐

[A Bibliography of the Foulis Press.](#)

London : Rupert Hart-Davis 1964

 Printed

3. ☐

[A bibliography of the Foulis Press ...](#)

London : Rupert Hart-Davis 1964

 Printed

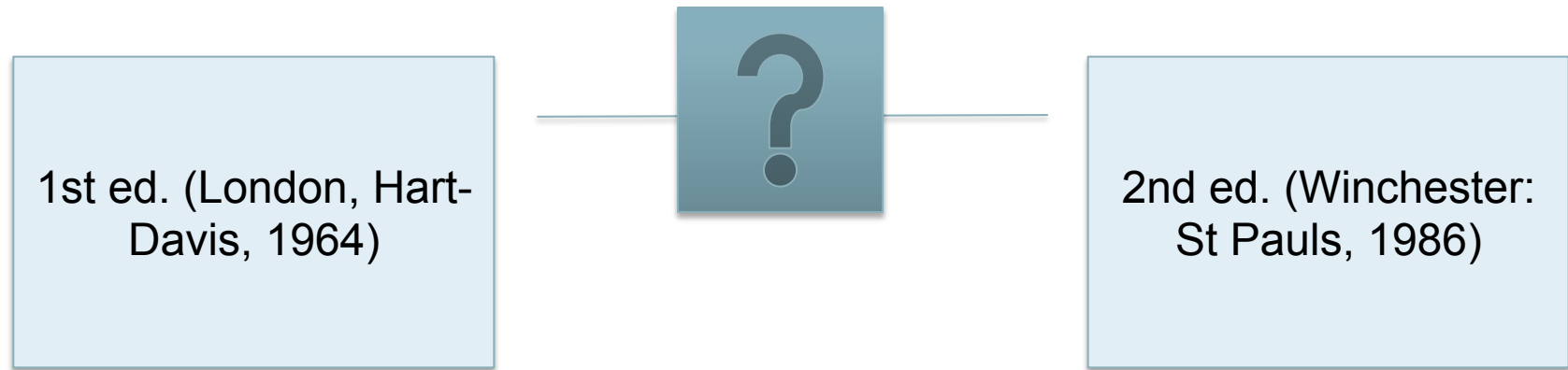
4. ☐

[Bibliography of the Foulis Press / Philip Gaskell.](#)

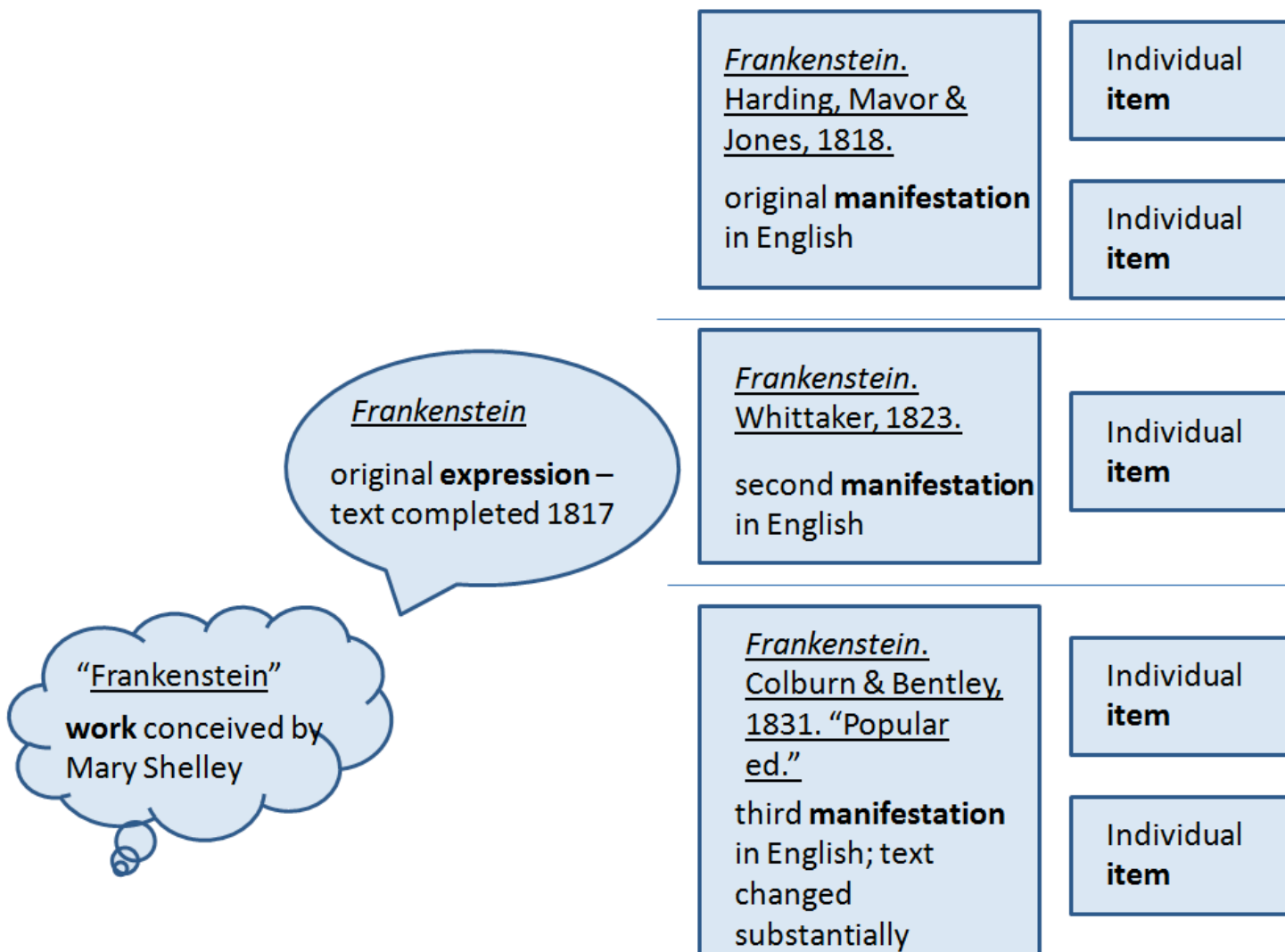
2nd ed.

Winchester : St. Paul's Bibliographies 1986

 Printed

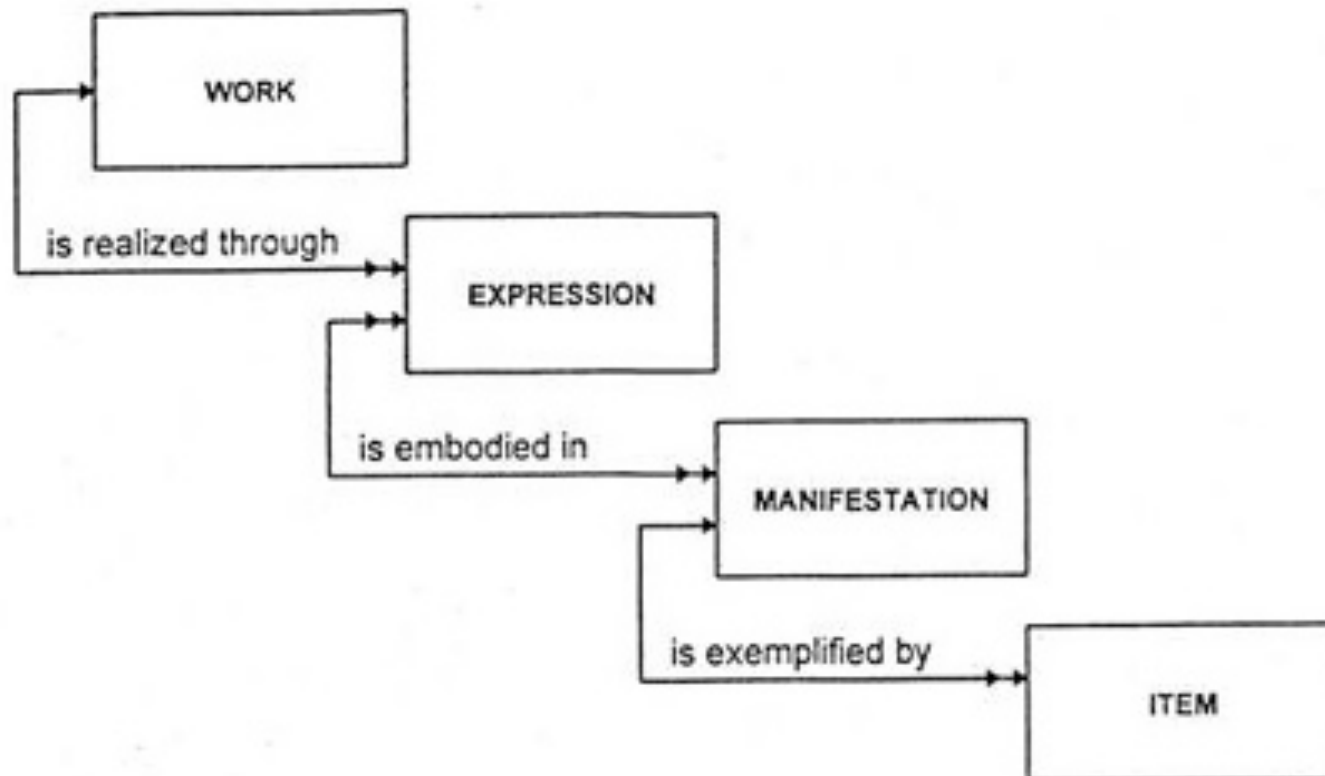


Arguably, the *really* interesting relationship is that between the two editions that we know exist. FRBR provides a model that can cope with these kinds of relationship (and others).



**Work
Expression
Manifestation
Item**

Figure 3.1: Group 1 Entities and Primary Relationships

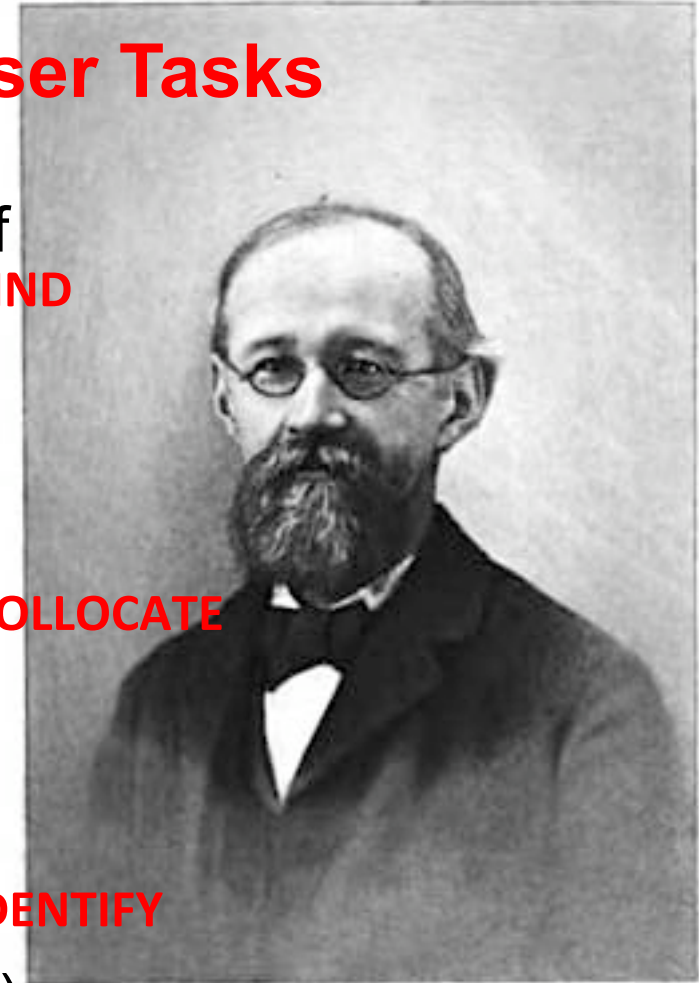


“ Four generic user tasks have been defined for the purposes of this study. The tasks are defined in relation to the elementary uses that are made of the data by the user:

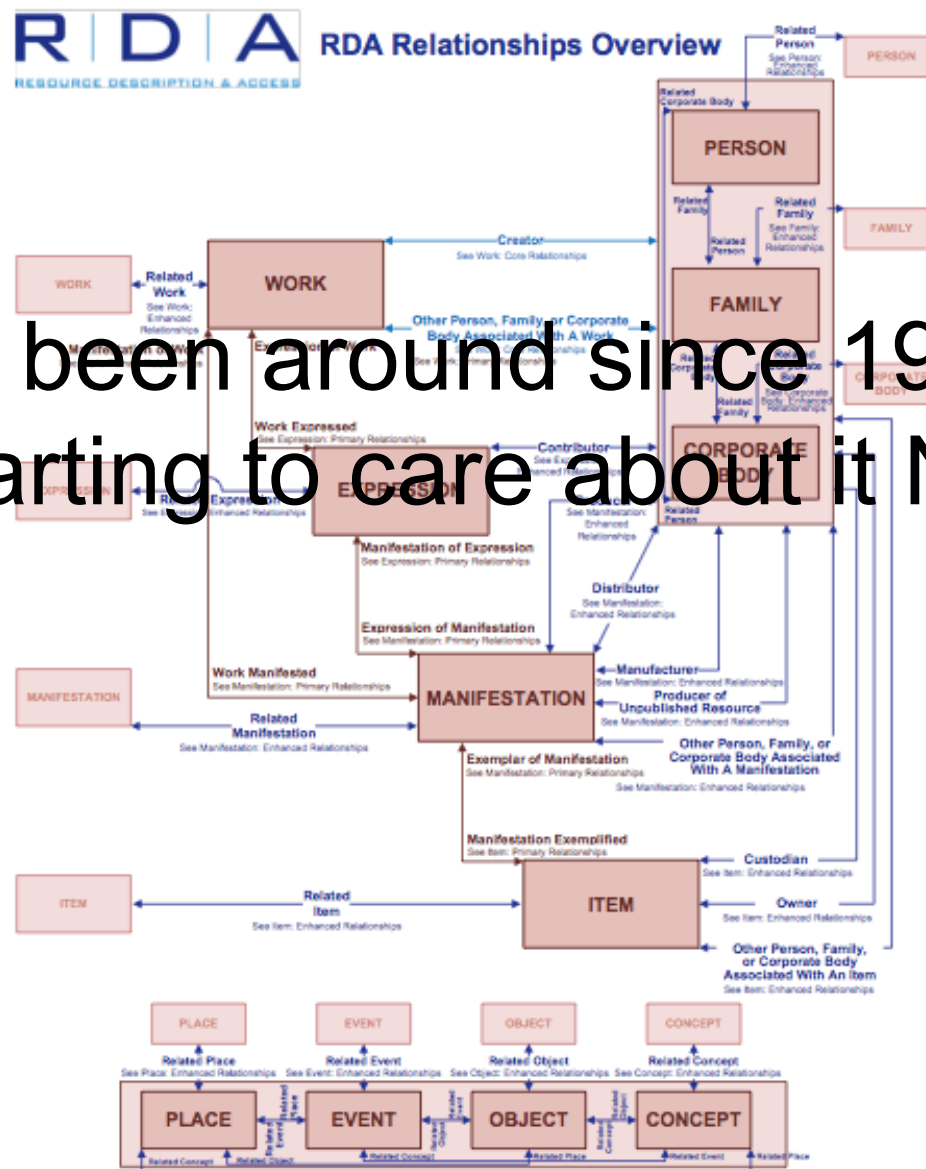
- to find entities that correspond to the user's stated search criteria (i.e., to locate either a single entity or a set of entities in a file or database as the result of a search using an attribute or relationship of the entity);
- to identify an entity (i.e., to confirm that the entity described corresponds to the entity sought, or to distinguish between two or more entities with similar characteristics);
- to select an entity that is appropriate to the user's needs (i.e., to choose an entity that meets the user's requirements with respect to content, physical format, etc., or to reject an entity as being inappropriate to the user's needs);
- to acquire or obtain access to the entity described (i.e., to acquire an entity through purchase, loan, etc., or to access an entity electronically through an online connection to a remote computer).

Cutter's Objects <<< FRBR's User Tasks

1. To enable a person to find a book of which either
 - (A) the author
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 <<<FIND
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3. To assist in the choice of a book
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 <<<IDENTIFY



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Some Basic Examples

Explore and Discuss

There are a range of examples of FRBR in action on the web. Here are two quite simple ones to get you started.

Orangeaurochs. FRBR Example: The English Patient by Michael Ondaatje.

http://www.aurochs.org/frbr_example/frbr_example.html

William Denton. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire*.

<http://www.frbr.org/eg/hp-goblet-1.html#>

Explore and Discuss

There are various 'FRBR-ized' catalogues on the web. Although the 'look and feel' of the website is a little dated now, the FRBRization is interesting in this one.

Variations – try searching the basic Scherzo catalog – e.g. 'Moonlight Sonata'

<http://www.dlib.indiana.edu/projects/vfrbr/>

Compare what you find with the results for the same search on Indiana's general (un-FRBRized) catalogue

<http://www.iucanet.iu.edu>



Books in the FRBR model

Explore and Discuss

The Library of Congress has run a number of projects exploring FRBR and the FRBRization of the catalogue. This set of 15 MARC records relating to Scott's *The Heart of Midlothian* is basic in terms of display, but there is much to discuss in terms of FRBR and its uses in bringing related publications together.

Look at the records, thinking in particular about how the relationships might be further displayed (e.g. between works derived from Scott's novel). Remember, this is generated from MARC records massaged into FRBR as opposed to being a list of records created with FRBR as a guiding principle.

Library of Congress Network Development and MARC Standards Office. *FRBR Display Tool*. Version 2.0. *Example 1: Title Search – “Heart of Midlothian” (15 Records)* <http://www.loc.gov/marc/marc-functional-analysis/frbr-mid.html>

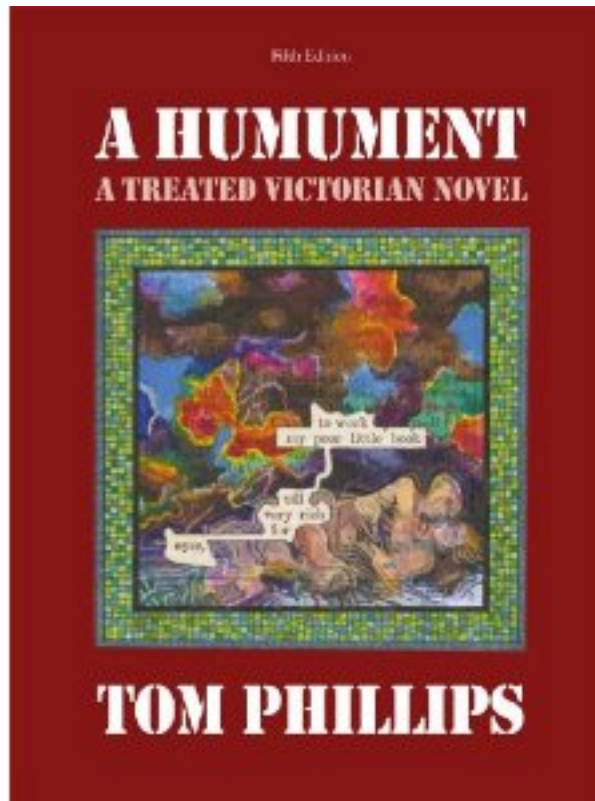
Explore and Discuss

OCLC has similarly explored FRBRization. This is one of the most recent outputs.

OCLC FictionFinder – search for novels with different editions and think about the WEMI relationships; are they related works, or editions, or just different manifestations?

<http://www.oclc.org/research/themes/data-science/fictionfinder.html>

If you are struggling to find a novel with lots of different editions, try *Murder on the Orient Express*, which has loads.



Tom Phillips. *A humument: a treated Victorian novel*. 5th ed. London: Thames & Hudson, 2011.

Altered book. Based on W.H. Mallock. *A human document*. Chapman & Hall, 1892.

Reworked 5 times.

Prints of individual pages available.

Also:

Tom Phillips. *The heart of a humument*. Hansgorg Mayer. 1985.

Also:

Website and web app – see <http://humument.com/> and DISCUSS



Exhibition Catalogues

Today is NOT a training session for RDA, but



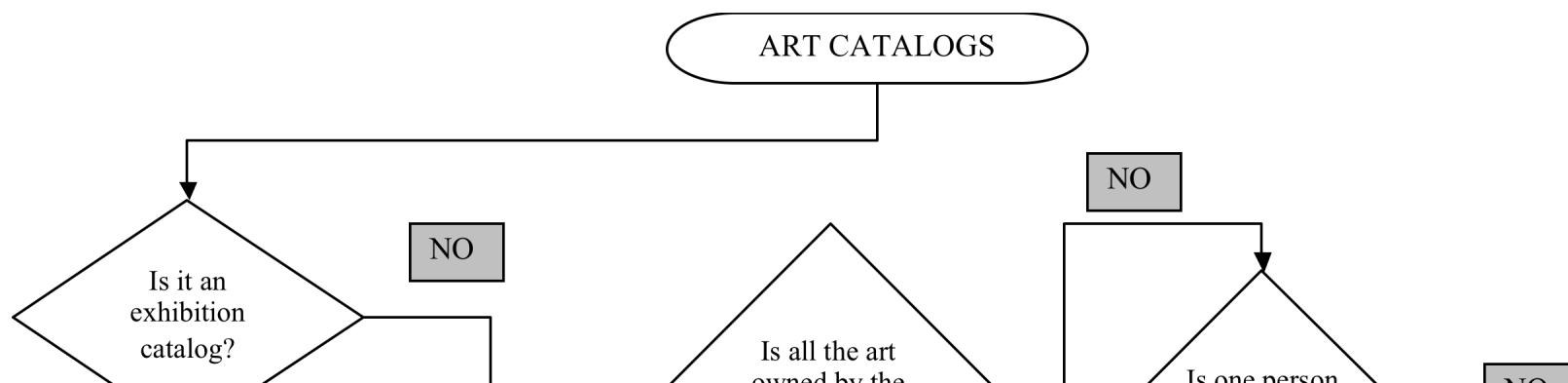
Special topics in RDA: Exhibition and art catalogues

Contents

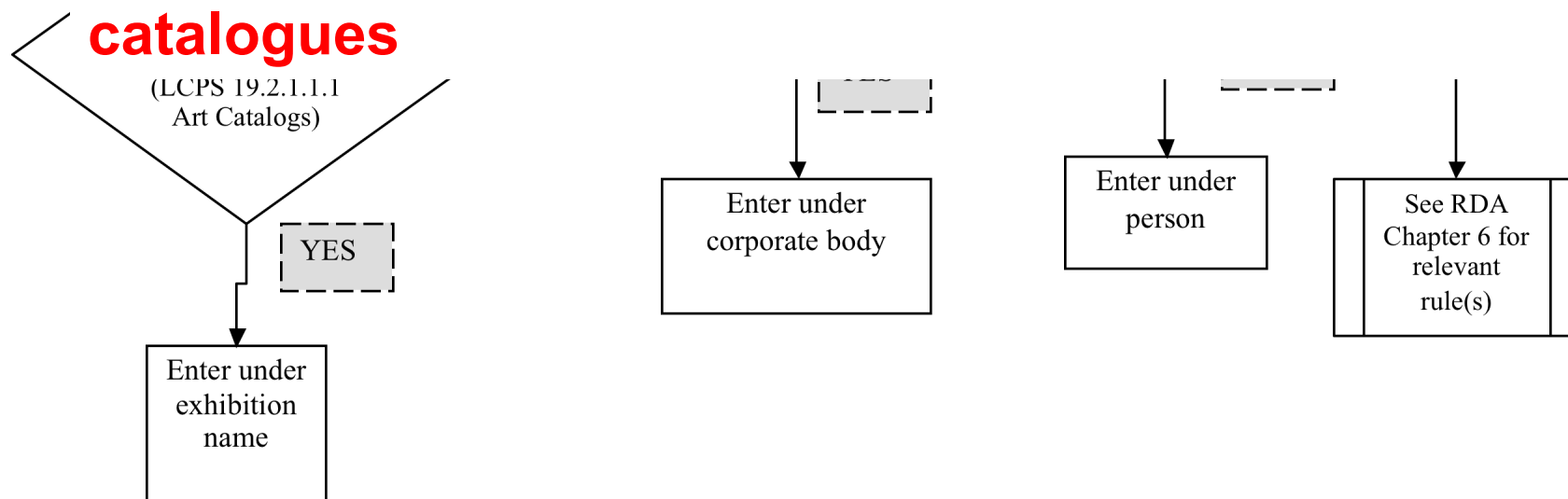
1. Identification.....	2
1.1. Identification of an art catalogue:	2
1.2. Preferred source of information.....	3
2. Exhibition as corporate body?.....	3
2.1. Exhibition as creator?	3
2.2. Preferred name for an exhibition.....	4
2.3. Form of name.....	5
3. Is there another corporate body named in the resource that may be considered to be the creator?.....	6
4. One, or more, persons, families or corporate bodies, with responsibility for creating the work?	7
4.1. Artists as creators.....	7
5. Is the work a collaboration or compilation?	8
5.1. Collaborations	8
5.2. Compilations	9
5.3. Preferred title for the work.....	9
5.4. Conventional collective titles	9
6. Transcribing the title proper of the manifestation.....	10
6.1. Noun phrases incorporating artist's names.....	10
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6.1.2. Other title information	11
6.1.3. Optional Omission	12
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8.1.1. Writers of supplementary textual content.....	13
8.2. Curator.....	13
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10. Flowchart of decisions	15
11. Glossary of non-English terms	16

- FRBR is a theoretical model, and is 'silent' in terms of certain important specifics, which are left for implementations of the model to work out
- RDA is an implementation of FRBR
- RDA is probably the reason you have come to find out about FRBR today

<http://www.bl.uk/bibliographic/pdfs/rda-exhibitions-and-art-catalogues-201412.pdf>



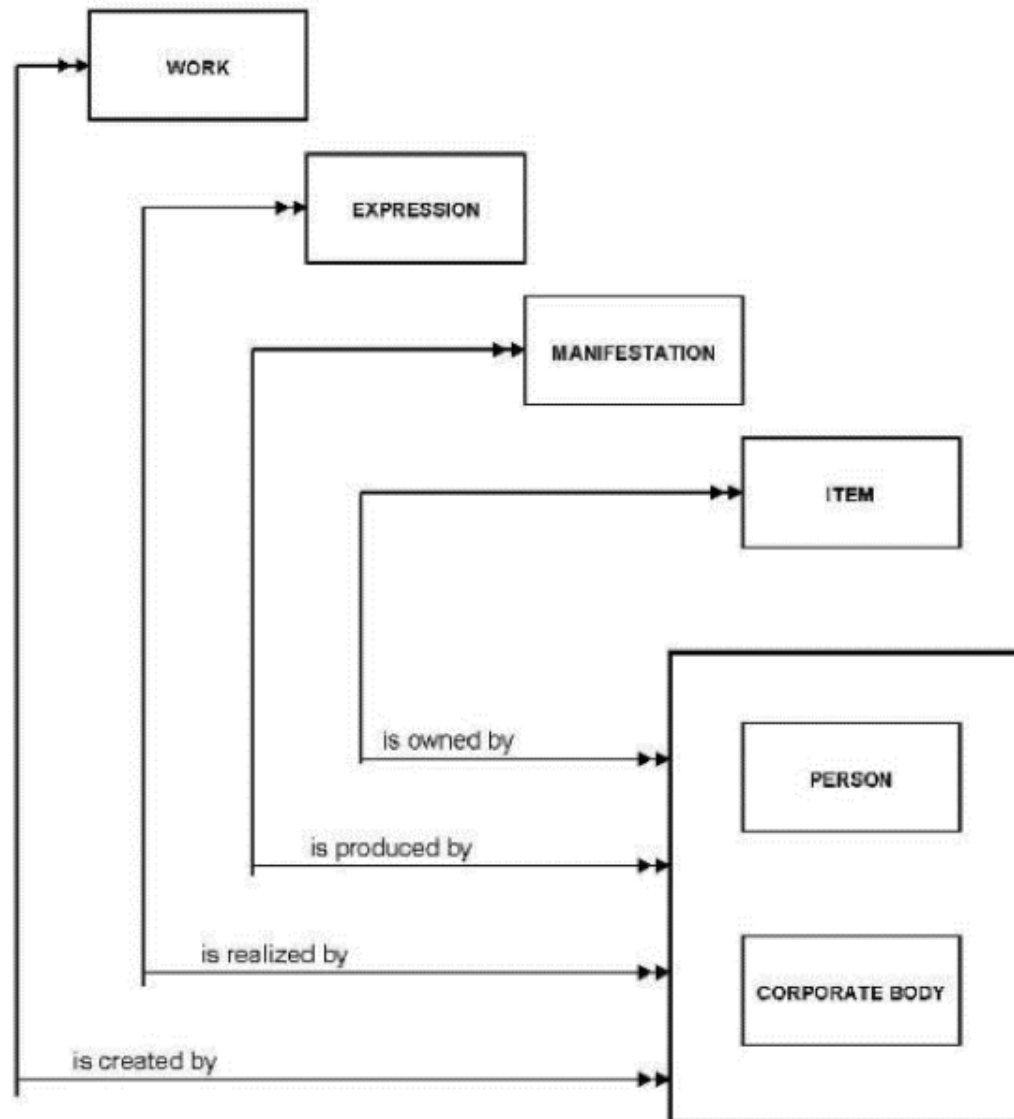
Obviously in the UK, we refer to the (more recent) BL policy first; this slide is to illustrate the key issues that need to be considered with regard to catalogues





Artists' responsibilities

Figure 3.2: Group 2 Entities and “Responsibility” Relationships



QUESTION: I am having some difficulty determining appropriate relationship designators for artists when cataloging art catalogs and art exhibition catalogs. Current practices recommend that if a book contains reproductions of a single artist's works, unless the person who wrote the catalog is represented as the author in the chief source of information, the main entry for the catalog is under the heading [authorized access point] for the artist. In RDA., in such cases do we consider the artist the author, even if he has not providing any content for the work in hand but is only reproduced, i.e., [name or artist], \$eartist, \$eauthor?

ANSWER: If a corporate body is involved, start at RDA 19.2.1.1 and the related LCPS section on art catalogs. If no corporate body is involved, just follow the general RDA instructions on determining if there is a creator. Is the catalog the result of collaboration? Is it a compilation? As far as the relationship designator issue, remember first that such designators are not required in RDA. If your determination is that the artist is the creator of the catalog, then the artist is given in the 1XX field. Be careful about using the term "author" as a synonym for creator. If you want to use a relationship designator in the 1XX field, "author" would not be appropriate (see the definition for this designator in appendix I) because I assume that the resource is not primarily textual. Remember also that appendix I is not a closed list; you can devise your own term as long as the type of relationship you want to express is not already covered by a term already in the appendix. (6 October 2010)
NO CHANGE AS OF 4 JUNE 2012 (KRT)

<http://lib.stanford.edu/metadata-department/stanford-rda-questions-and-answers#1>



ArtWORKS

DO YOU SENSE HOW ALL THE PARTS OF A GOOD
PICTURE ARE INVOLVED WITH EACH OTHER, NOT
JUST PLACED SIDE BY SIDE? ART IS A CREATION
FOR THE EYE AND CAN ONLY BE HINTED AT WITH
WORDS.



“An end point of almost 175 years of thinking about what catalogs are for and how they should work – *an* end point, not *the* end point.”

- William Denton. FRBR and the history of cataloging. In A.G. Taylor (ed.) *Understanding FRBR: What it is and how it will affect our retrieval tools*. Libraries Unlimited, 2007.

“Just as we know there isn’t a “one-size-fits-all” metadata schema or set of controlled vocabularies suitable for all types of resources, neither is there a single conceptual model. For unique cultural works, the FRBR model has some areas of potential application, but also several significant points of divergence.”

- Murtha Baca and Sherman Clarke. FRBR and Works of Art, Architecture, and Material Culture. In A.G. Taylor (ed.) *Understanding FRBR: What it is and how it will affect our retrieval tools*. Libraries Unlimited, 2007.



What Next?

RDA

RIMMF – RDA in Many Metadata Formats.

<http://www.marcofquality.com/rimmf/doku.php?id=rimmf>

Allows you to play around with data and see how it looks under RDA's implementation of FRBR's WEMI

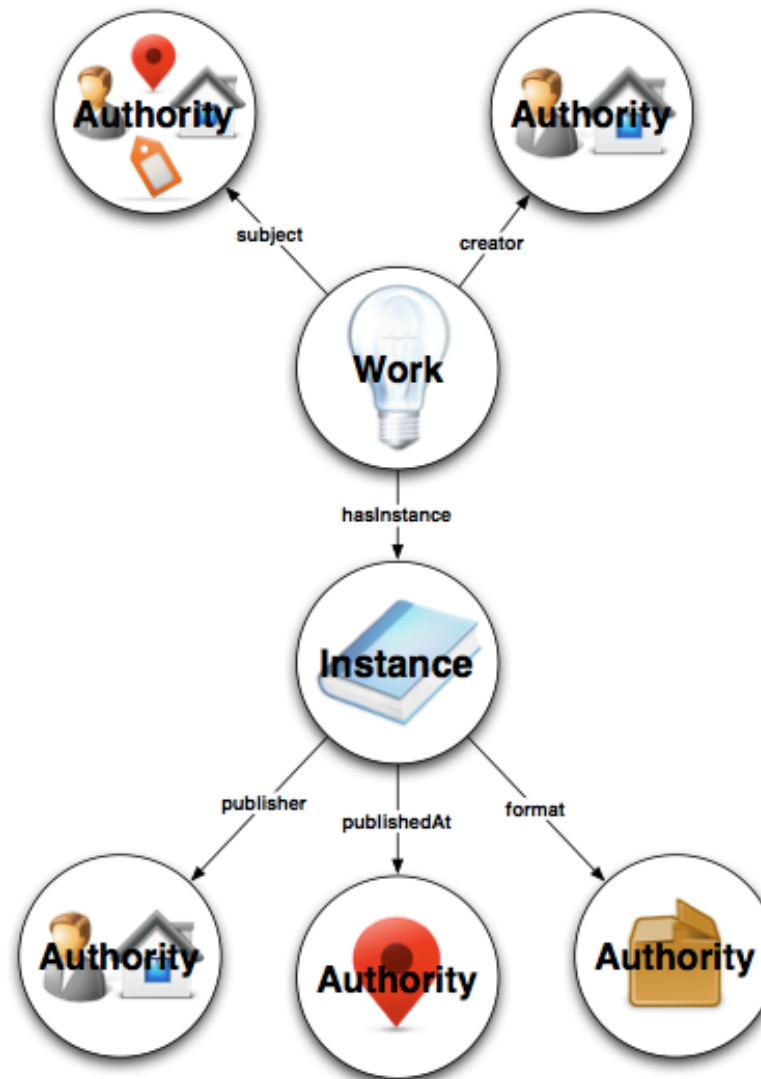
RDA Special Topics -

http://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/Refresher_training_dec_2011.html

RDA Toolkit - <http://www.rdatoolkit.org/> especially LCPS 19.2.1.1.1

Discuss, discuss, discuss. RDA is just beginning its implementation phase. The only way to survive is together!

BIBFRAME (The Bibliographic Framework Initiative)



BIBFRAME

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Transforming our Bibliographic Framework

A Statement from the Library of Congress (May 13, 2011)

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The Library of Congress is sharing this statement, by Deanna B. Marcum, LC's Associate Librarian for Library Services for the benefit of its external constituents. Dr. Marcum will be leading the initiative that will drive this transformation process. The Library is mounting the statement now for early review. Following the June 2011 Annual Conference of the American Library Association, where discussions about the statement will occur, the Library will make further announcements.

The recent publication of *Resource Description & Access* (RDA), and the US National Test of RDA that is now being analyzed, have come at a time when technological and environmental changes are once again causing the library community to rethink the future of bibliographic control, including the MARC 21 communication formats. The content and packaging of RDA itself attempt to address this question and in so doing have raised further issues. Quite apart from a decision about implementing RDA, we must evaluate the wider bibliographic framework.

Adding to the uncertainties that accompany change, libraries and other cultural heritage institutions and information centers around the world are facing serious budgetary constraints. Cultural heritage institutions see their resources dwindling at the same time that they need to invest in dramatic new uses of bibliographic data. In this environment, many institutions have been forced to relax standards of quality in bibliographic records while still being asked to broaden their services, especially in terms of the availability of digital data. Efficiencies in the creation and sharing of cataloging metadata are therefore imperative: information providers and cultural heritage institutions must reevaluate their use of scarce resources, both as individual organizations and as a community.

The Associate Librarian of Congress for Library Services, Deanna Marcum, is leading an initiative at the Library to analyze the present and future environment, identify the components of the framework to support our users, and plan for the evolution from our present framework to the future—not just for the Library of Congress, but for all institutions that depend on bibliographic data shared by the Library and its partners. The Library of Congress has invested considerable resources in the development of broadly implemented encoding standards such as MARC 21, as well as cataloging standards and vocabularies such as the

<http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/news/framework-051311.html>



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- > [Library Standards](#)
- > [Working Group on the Future of Bibliographic Control](#)

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The Library of Congress Announces Modeling Initiative (05/22/12)

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The Library of Congress is pleased to announce that it has contracted with Zepheira to help accelerate the launch of the Bibliographic Framework Initiative. A major focus of the project is to translate the MARC 21 format to a Linked Data (LD) model while retaining as much as possible the robust and beneficial aspects of the historical format. Zepheira brings to the project extensive experience in LD technology for library applications.

Eric Miller, who was a leader in the Semantic Web Initiative in its early days for the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and who has also worked in the library and information science field, leads the Zepheira team. The company, under Mr. Miller's leadership, has been active in the development of Semantic Web and Library standards as well as open source tools to support LD technologies and library applications. These activities represent knowledge and experience that are instrumental for constructing a core data model and to support prototype services that will serve as a basis for a new bibliographic framework and related services.

The Library of Congress has asked Zepheira to provide a model (or models) that can serve as a strong starting point for discussion, and an analysis of related initiatives underway that will be useful to this effort. LC expects that the proposed model(s) will change and be further tuned based on valuable feedback from the community and a natural progression of requirements as they are addressed. The initial model(s) will serve as a basis for work focused on a demonstration system/service which will then, in turn, be used to further refine the model(s). The expectation is that such iterative feedback loops will eventually ensure a flexible bibliographic framework, a robust reference code, a supporting infrastructure for deployment, and an effective migration plan to support the community in making a transition from MARC to a new framework.

The Library of Congress will now proceed to organize various scenarios to enable community participation that will be broad and include international users and partners, various types of information agencies and libraries, and library suppliers. We will be posting information as it emerges from this initial work, especially relating to projected milestones at the BIBFRAME Web site (www.loc.gov/bibframe).

<http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/news/bibframe-052212.html>

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BIBFRAME Primer Document Announced (11/21/12)

Linked Data Model and Supporting Services

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Bibliographic Framework as a Web of Data: Linked Data Model and Supporting Services

The Library of Congress is pleased to report that we have reached two important milestones with respect to our Bibliographic Framework Initiative: the introduction of a draft data model for web-based bibliographic description and a first meeting of a small group of early experimenters currently exploring the feasibility of the proposed model. The new model is simply called BIBFRAME, short for Bibliographic Framework.

The model document is a high-level view of the BIBFRAME model - a primer. Although the model is a draft and expected to change, we want to share it now with the community not only so that you are informed of progress being made but also to engender conversation and constructive feedback. The URL for the document *Bibliographic Framework as a Web of Data: Linked Data Model and Supporting Services* is: <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/pdf/marclid-report-11-21-2012.pdf> [PDF]

As the document states in its introduction, much remains to be done, but it is important to remember that this model, like MARC, must be able to accommodate any number of content models and specific implementations of the broader information community, but still enable data exchange between libraries.

Our second milestone was partnering with six organizations to join us in testing and experimenting with this new model. We call these organizations the Early Experimenters and they are: British Library, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, George Washington University, National Library of Medicine, OCLC, and Princeton University – and of course LC. We met in Washington, DC for two days in October and since then we have all be investigating how past and future data might fit into the model. After a follow-up meeting in December, they have agreed to share the experience and results with the wider community with the expectation it will stimulate broader explorations. The Library of Congress will be doing the same, on both counts.

<http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/news/bibframe-112112.html>

Although it is important to understand the Bibliographic Framework Initiative, and the proposed model, in a larger context, within the library community it is equally important to consider this document as a starting point upon which the community will continue to build. When reading about the BIBFRAME model, it is clear that much remains to be done. It is important to remember that this model, like MARC, must be able to accommodate any number of content models and specific implementations, but still enable data exchange between libraries. It needs to support new metadata rules and content standards that emerge, including the newest library content standard - RDA (Resource Description & Access). The BIBFRAME model must therefore both broaden and narrow the format universe for exchange of bibliographic data.

Library of Congress
Washington, DC
November 21, 2012

This document and model were developed under contract from the Library of Congress by a team from Zepheira composed of Eric Miller, Uche Ogbuji, Victoria Mueller, and Kathy MacDougall.

~ Eric Miller, Uche Ogbuji, Victoria Mueller and Kathy MacDougall. (2012). *Bibliographic Framework as a Web of Data: Linked Data Model and Supporting Services*. Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/pdf/marclid-report-11-21-2012.pdf>



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Bibliographic Framework as a Web of Data: Linked Data Model and Supporting Services

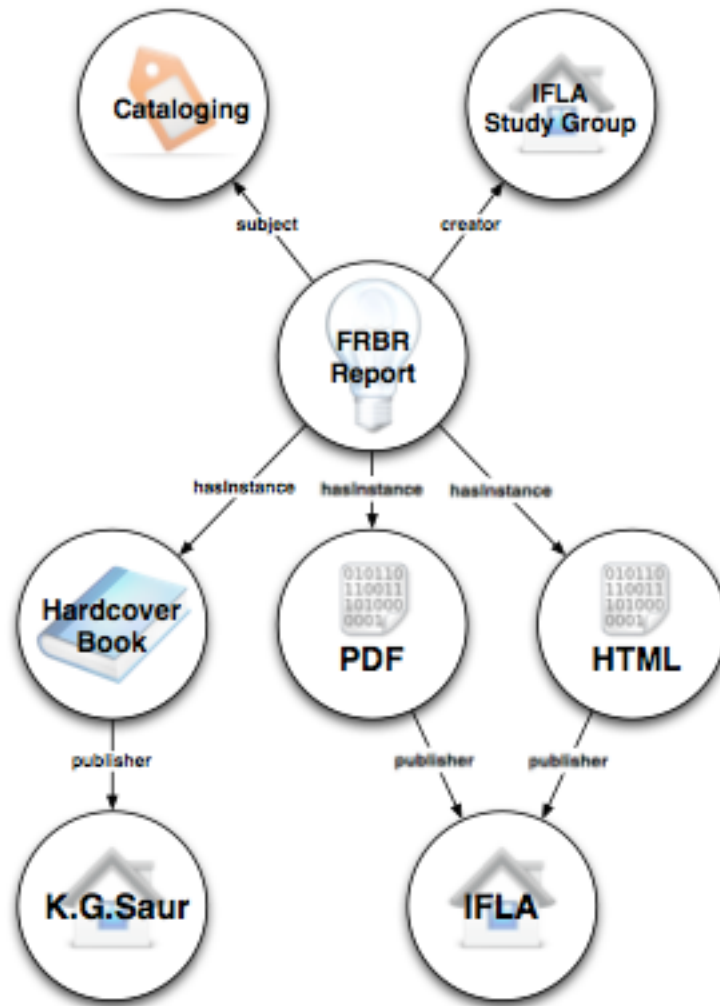
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MARC ... can be reflected in 3 primary functions:

1. Data related to the intellectual essence of a work
2. Data related to the actual instance of the work - that is what you hold in your hand, retrieve from an electronic source network, etc.
3. Record metadata such as control numbers, record handling codes and other annotations.

~ Eric Miller, Uche Ogbuji, Victoria Mueller and Kathy MacDougall. (2012). *Bibliographic Framework as a Web of Data: Linked Data Model and Supporting Services*. Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/pdf/marclid-report-11-21-2012.pdf>



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What do cataloguers NEED to know NOW?

- The future for library cataloguing is Linked Data
- Plans are in place at the Library of Congress for a move to BIBFRAME, which will replace MARC
- BIBFRAME is not envisaged as an entry tool, but as an exchange format in the background with an entry screen
 - So we don't have to be linked data (RDF) experts
 - But MARC was envisaged in the same way ...
 - ... so *some* understanding of RDF may be wise
- There's a basic transformation tool from MARCXML to BIBFRAME but systems would do this in a batch

Some Caveats

- Other RDF schemes for bibliographic data exist
 - e.g. British National Bibliography
 - OCLC and BIBFRAME have a mapping
 - The JSC for RDA is looking at linked data too
- BIBFRAME's WI model is a contraction of RDA's WEMI
 - Not all the benefits of WEMI are present
 - In theory, it's easier to convert batches of MARC to WI than to WEMI
 - But watch out for developments from JSC for RDA
- Some vendors already have linked data products
 - Not all bibliographic data is library data

Core Concepts for Future Cataloguers

- At this stage, it's still all about the conceptual models
 - As cataloguers, we are good at those
- Explore RDF at least enough to understand what a triple is, and why it matters
 - <http://www.w3.org/TR/rdf-primer/>
- Familiarise yourself with the BIBFRAME model
 - <http://www.loc.gov/bibframe/docs/model.html>
- Keep up with the JSC for RDA
 - <http://www.rda-jsc.org/>
 - Meeting in Edinburgh in November
- Relax. It took from 2005 until 2013 until we had to implement RDA